



---

The Negritos by A. B. Meyer

Review by: W. Crooke

*The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, Vol. 29, No. 1/2 (1899), p. 191

Published by: [Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2842599>

Accessed: 14/06/2014 13:47

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/policies/terms.jsp>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*.

<http://www.jstor.org>

THE NEGRITOS. By A. B. Meyer, M.D. Dresden: Stengel and Co., 1899.

This is a translation by Miss C. S. Fox of two chapters from the author's work on the Negritos of the Philippine Islands. It is a review of the chief authorities on the existence of the Negrito race in the Philippine Islands, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, the Andamans and Nicobar, India and Australia, and New Guinea. The general result is to show that the existing evidence is incomplete and unsatisfactory, and that much further inquiry is needed before the question of the ethnology of this part of the world can be finally settled.

W. CROOKE.

THE TEMPLE OF MUT IN ASHER. An account of the excavations of the temple and of the religious representations and objects found therein as illustrating the history of Egypt and the main religious ideas of the Egyptians. By Miss Margaret Benson and Miss Janet Gourlay. London: John Murray, 1899.

This is the result of three years' diggings in the Temple of Mut, near Karnak, undertaken by these two enterprising and energetic ladies, who may be said to be the first women who have had permission granted them by the Egyptian Government to make excavations on any site in Egypt, for which they are deserving of all praise as they appear to have conducted it very carefully.

In the course of the work they discovered some highly interesting statues and monuments, many very fragmentary. The most notable are those of Sen-Mut, the architect of the Temple of Dêr el Bahari, favourite and Chief Steward of the celebrated Queen Hatshepsut of the XVIIIth Dynasty; the statue of Mentu-em-hat, and the remarkable heads of the woman of the Saitic period and the so-called Philistine.

The book is highly interesting and well got up, illustrated with photographs and plans. It is decidedly worth reading, although the shortness of the actual description of excavations is somewhat disappointing. The work contains several chapters upon the religion and history of Egypt during the period the Temple of Mut was flourishing, and is supplemented by a chapter by Mr. Percy Newberry, describing and translating the inscriptions from the monuments discovered.

F. G. H. P.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; a political, geographical, ethnographical, social and commercial history of the Philippine Archipelago and its political dependencies, embracing the whole period of Spanish Rule. By John Foreman, F.R.G.S. 2nd Edition. London: Sampson Low, Marston and Co., 1899.

This is a most elaborate account of a portion of the world which recent events render particularly interesting. It is well illustrated and supplied with an excellent map. It will long remain the standard account of the Spanish Dependencies in Eastern Asia. Mr. Foreman's account of the native races is disappointing, and in particular he has done little to throw light on the Negrito peoples.

W. CROOKE.

AMONG THE WILD NGONI. By Dr. W. A. Elmslie. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant Anderson and Ferrier, 1899.

This book serves a double purpose; it gives an account of the founding of several stations of the Livingstonia Mission in the northern part of British Central Africa, and at the same time briefly describes the natives themselves, their customs and